for river Ganga'. The objective of the study is to (i) formulate the Master Plan for water quality management for the Ganga basin concerning liquid waste, and (ii) formulate feasibility studies for high priority projects identified in the Master Plan focusing on four towns namely, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow. It will take two years to complete the study.

Impact of Delhi declaration on climate change on industry

385. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi draft declaration on climate change skipped any mention of the Kyoto Protocol, considered central to retard the current rate of climate change;

(b) whether there was any decision related to building the capacity of the countries that of the least developed one to tackle the adverse impact of the climate change;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the impact of the draft declaration on climate change on the Indian industry?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) to (d) The Delhi Declaration adopted by consensus by all Parties on 1st November 2002 strongly urges Parties that have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so in a timely manner. The Declaration enjoins that effective and result-based measures should be supported for the development of approaches at all levels for Capacity Building for the integration of adaptation concerns into sustainable development strategies. These measures are to include full implementation of existing commitments under the Convention and the Marrakesh Accords. The Conference also advanced operationalisation of Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund for providing financial resources to the developing countries. The Conference decided that the Global Environment Facility should, on matters relating to Capacity Building, further the prompt implementation of the relevant decisions on the subject. The Conference concluded three years of

negotiations relating to reporting and review under the Kyoto Protocol and rules of procedure of Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as well as simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM projects. The Declaration also urges Parties to promote technological advances through research and development, to substantially increase renewable energy resources, and to promote the dissemination of greenhouse gas mitigation technologies through public sector and market-oriented approaches.

Penalty on States for negligence towards environment

386. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been penalised by the Supreme Court during the last one year for neglecting and showing indifference towards environment;

(b) whether these States have assured to follow the environment related rules in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have issued or propose to issue any guideline in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) to (e) The Supreme Court has recently penalized the Himachal Pradesh State Government for negligence of omission on its part to preserve and protect the environment. This was in respect of Public Interest Litigation against defacing of rocks through painting of advertisement by the commercial organizations. The Central Empowered Committee set up the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been asked to enforce necessary measures. The existing environment and forest statutes stipulate necessary guidelines for protection and conservation of environment.